al conference with the Governors

A WHOLE PEOPLE IN WANT. At a public meeting held at Madras on the 9th mat to consider steps necessary for securing help from England for the famine sufferers, the Duke of Buck-ingham, Governor of the Madras Presidency, stated that the famine area contained 18,000,000 people, of which a large proportion were dependent for their staily food on the exertions and activity of those who transport grain to the country. The pocessity for supplies is steadily increasing. The wants of Madras are already beyond the means of the Presidency. Every aid that can be secured is needed to save the people The increasing severity of the distress necessitates a appeal to public charity.

TERRIBLE SUPPERING. Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, said that there were already 1,500,000 people being fed and over 500,000 had died. A resolution was adopted that the principal cities of England, Scotland, Ireland and India be informed of the urgent necessity for assistance. The mover of this resolution said that more people were found dead in a single morning in Madras than had died in the whole Bougal famine,

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN CABUL A telegram from Simla says:-"Official intelligence conspiracy against the Ameer of Cabui. In the prov-ince of Kandabar four officials were executed by order of the Ameer for complicity in the conspiracy.

RIOTING IN LONDONDERRY. Rioting took place at Londonderry on Monday, on of opening the "'Prentice Boys'" Mon orial Hall. A number of persons were injured, and one

BUSINESS PAILURE IN ENGLAND Eccles, Sharrock Brothers & Co., manufacturers, of Over Darwen, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at \$500,000.

HAYTI.

OUTBREAK OF ANOTHER REBELLION-THE PRESIDENT NOT ALLOWED TO VISIT EU-

Great excitement has prevailed during the last fort-night. The enemies of the government raised a rebellion and the city was declared to be in a state of siege. Proops were despatched under command of the Seccompletely dispersed, five of their number having been shot. The country people at St. Mark and Cape Bayties also took up arms, but this movement was considered unimportant. The government expected to conquer the rebellion easily.

The Jamaira telegram reporting a confiagration at

to conquer the rebellion easily.

The Jamaina teleuram reporting a conflagration at Port an Prince was false. The people are tired of revolutions. An abundant coffee crop is expected to be olutions. An abundant coffee crop is expected to be gathered.

President Canal requested permission of the Chambers to visit Europe for the purpose of curing a dangerous throat disease, but they refused to grant leave. Canal has now been cured by physicians from Jamaica and is improving.

ST. DOMINGO.

ARREST OF AN INSUBGENT LEADER-ANOTHER RISING.

Sr. Domingo, July 30, 1877. General Crespo, chief of the movement in favor of ex-President Gonzalez, was arrested and imprisoned.

This ends the Gonzalez movement.

The partisans of General Luperon have now commenced a rising on the northwestern frontiers. The general impression is that President Bacz will be unable to much longer resist these constant attacks.

OHIO WORKING MEN.

THE NOMINEE OF THE PARTY CONFIDENT THAT THE STATE MAY BE WON-BOHEMIANS SOLID FOR THE TICKET.

CLEVELAND, August 13, 1877. Your correspondent called to-day upon Mr. Frank Skarda, the young Bobemian editor whom the workingmen put in nomination at Cincinnati on Satur-day last for Liulenant Governor. He was very hopeful and willing to talk. He said the people would be astonished at the result of the election. "I am confident we can carry the State," he said, "if a proper canvass is made. Bohemians everywhere are solid, and will vote our ticket to a man. There are about six sand Bohemians in this city that can be bousand Bohemians in this city that can be counted on. We propose to divide the city into Bohemian, German and Enguish sections, and will speak to the people upon our piatform, which, in a ingle sentence, is, more work and better pay. Everything of late has helped us. The strikes are settled, it is said, but the people propose to have their say at the polls. In Hamilton county (Cincinnati) the democratic party will suffer most from loss of votes, but in Cleveland the republicans will lose. There is very much enthusiasm in Cincinnati, I talked with many business men, and they, to a man, pledged their support to our party, saying. "What pledged their support to our party, saying, "What sor the workingman's interest is for our interest." We have no sympathy with the greenback party, but believe in doing away with the national bank system. We have many good speakers, and they will immediately be put forward to advotate our principles. There need be no fears our principles. There need be no fears in our part, so far as the laboring German rote is concerned. It will support our party. We are not communists, as a good many people represent. We don't believe in the general distribution of propirty, but we do want that system stopped by which tome people are enabled to get very rich at the expense of others.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

HALIPAX, N. S., August 14, 1877. At a dinner of members of the bar, at McNab's faland, last evening, speeches were made by Judge Kellogg, one of the United States Fishery Commission ers; Judge Foster, the United States Agent; Messrs. Dana, Trescott, Doutre, Davis, Judge James and

others.

The Fishery Commission is in session daily. Probably, the forty-four days allowed for taking evidence in support of the British case will be fully occupied. In the third week of the investigation only fitteen witnesses have been examined. A large number of affidavits have been read.

LORD DUFFERIN AND PARTY.

WINNEPEG, Man., August 14, 1877. The viceregal party attended the opening of the Rife Association meeting yesterday. The Countess of Dufferin fired the first shot, scoring a bull'seye. The Governor General made a speech on the grounds, where a great number of people were con-gregated. Their Excellencies attended a citizens' ball this evening. To-morrow they will visit St. Andrews, Belkork and St. Peters.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONSTELLATION AND MAYFLOWER AT VINE-YARD HAVEN.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., August 14, 1877. The frigate Constellation, Commander Perry, with one hundred midshipmen from Annapolis, and the United States steamship Mayflower, with thirty codet

engineers, bound on a cruise, arrived at the bluffs to day. A reception was given on the frigate this after-neon and attended by a large number of people. THE ENTERPRISE AT POSTRESS MONROF.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 14, 1877. The United States ship Enterprise, from Portsmouth, N. H., arrived here to-day.

OPDERS. WASHINGTON, August 14, 1877. Passed Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickinson has been ordered to the Boston Navy Yard. Paymaster John H. Stevenson, detached from the naval depot at

Najasaki, Japan, in June last, has returned home and has been directed to settle his accounts. Passed As-sistant Engineer H. Schuyler Ross, recently detached from the Vandalis, has been placed on waiting orders.

NAVY TABD NOTES. The third rate sloop-of war Alaska, which has been lying in ordinary at the Brooklyn Navy Yard since her return from the Mediterranean two years ago, is to be the South Paulic squadron, but will not be ready for service before the 1st of October. The sailing ship Guard is nearly ready for sea. Commander Charles L. Huntington has been assigned to equipment duty at the yard in place of Captain Gills, detached on the Sign of the Captain Gills of the Capta

A VALUABLE RAFT.

Boston, August 14, 1877. York was successfully concluded to-day by the arrival at T. wharf of the steaming Knickerbocker, having in tow a raft of 180 spars, valued at \$20,000. Some of the spars were 100 feet long and forty inches in diam a quarter of a mile in length. By this mode of transportation more than \$8,000 in reight was saved. The timeer was cut at London, Ont, in June; floated on the lakes to Gawego, thence to West Troy and down the Endson to Hoboken, leaving the latter place a week ago te-day.

THE WAR.

Capture of Two Balkan Passes by the Turks.

SULEIMAN PACHA'S ADVANCE.

Active Skirmishing in Armenia

A CIRCASSIAN EXODUS.

Reported Alliance Between Roumania and Servia.

IGNATIEFF IN DISFAVOR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

London, August 15, 1877. The HEBALD correspondent at Kasanlik telegraphs, under date of yesterday, as follows:-"On Sunday night Suleiman Pacha encamped with a force of infantry and cavalry near the pass of Haren Bogaz, with the intention of attacking the Russians next

THE VILLAGE OF KALOVER ATTACKED.

"On the following morning one brigade of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, one battery of artillery and a detachment composed of bashi-bazouks and Circassians advanced to attack the village of Kalofer. The left of the attacking force marched through Kalova. The brigade of infantry moved in three columns toward the Russian position, which was protected by earthworks.

A CAUTIOUS ADVANCE.

"The Turks debouched upon the front of the village, the right advancing through Bojuk in face of a terrible artillery fire from the Russian position. The Russian infantry being well entrenched the Turks took advantage of every cover the ground afforded and advanced in skirmishing order.

THE VILLAGE CAPTURED. "They gained ground steadily, the left and centre pushing forward in face of the Russian artillery fire and Suleiman himself operating on the extreme right. Suddenly,

at a given signal, the Turks rushed into Kalofer, and, after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with the bayonet, succeeded in driving out the Russians, pushing them in the direction of Rosalia Pass.

TWO OF THE PASSES OCCUPIED.

"Here another stand was made, but, after sharp fight, the Russians were driven through the pass, which was immediately occupied by Suleiman Pacha. The engagement lasted two hours entirely. Simultaneously with the capture of the Pass of Rosalia by Suleiman, the Haren Bogaz Pass was carried by Shaker Pacha.

A RUSSIAN MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

"During the retreat at Kalofer the heavy fire of the Turks exploded a powder ma zine, killing many Russians. The total Russian loss is said to be 500 killed and 1,000 wounded, the greater number being due to the explosion, which to a great extent demoralized the Russians"

SULEIMAN'S ADVANCE.

A Shumia despatch says:-"Suleiman Pacha announces that his vanguard has, without any opposition, pressed forward as far as Ferdinskini, on the road to Elena and entrance to the defile of the same name, and that it seems as if the Russians wish to abandon the pass."

A GALLANT FIGHT.

A Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg, who commanded a lorce of dragoons and Bulgarians under General Gourko. had great difficulty in extricating himself when the Russians were compelled to evacuate Eski Saghra. He was surrounded, but cut his way out with the loss of 800 men.

A TUREISH DEFEAT. A despatch from Kadikol says an engagement occurred vesterday at Topkeny. The Russians defeated the Turks and captured five caunon. Osman Pacha has arrived within four hours' march of Tirnova. The Russians are retreating from Topkeny. They have been reinforced.

SKIRMISHING IN ASIA. A Constantinople despatch says:-"Mukhtar Pacha telegraphs under date of August 12:- Several hundred Russians were killed in an ambuscade near Koule.' Another official telegram dated August 13 says: -'The Russian outposts near Ani have been defeated with the loss of 100 killed.' In both the foregoing engagements the Turks withdrew on the approach of Russian reinforcements."

KRUDENER ROMOVED. A Bucharest despatch says General Krudener. who commanded at Plevna, has been removed and is succeeded by General Latoff.

THREATENING ROUMANIA Eight Turkish steamers, including monitors, carrying troops and baggage, appeared off some Roumanian villages near Otenitza to-day. After reconnoitering half an hour they withdrew to Silistria. ALARM AT KUSTENDIL

A Vienna correspondent reports that at Kustendii there is a panic owing to the bombardmen of the place by the Turks. Kustendji was occupied by only wo regiments of the Fourteenth army corps and one battery. They will evacuate the town. Meanwhile, for the protection of foreign subjects, an English steamer has arrived in the port. Bulgarian families are leaving Tirnova in large numbers for the Danube, as an attack on the place by the Turks is daily expected.

RUSSIAN MOBILIZATION. A St. Petersburg despatch says:-"No orders have been issued for extending mobilization. The Warsaw, Wilna and St. Petersburg military districts are in great part unaffected by the mobilization. The corps of the Guard has not been mobilized to its full extent, the Cuirassiers and several batteries

not being included. BULGARIAN AUTONOMY. The Times' occasional correspondent at Vienna says:-"A rumor from a Russian source asserts that

Buigaria, while remaining a vassal of the Porte, wil be declared autonomous and placed under a Mus-sulman Prince. It is quite possible that this rumor is an indirect reply on the part of Russia to the declaration recently made by the Porte that it would be disposed to accord Bulgaria considerable autonomy.

PRINCE HASSAN SPOKEN OF. Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive of Egypt, is spoken of as the future vereign of Bulgaria. He was educated in Germany, and it is asserted that the suggestion of his name as Prince of Bulgaria is regarded favorably at Berlin and will be supported by

EXODUS FROM THE CAUCASUS. Special despatches from Batoum describe that a great exodus of Circassians from the Caucasu is going on as a consequence of the withdrawa Turkish expedition. Fifty thousand people and one hundred and fifty thousand cattle are awaiting embarkation at Sukum Kaleh. Hobart Pacha has improvised a jetty by mooring small vessels lengthwise, and the people and cattle were walking aboard the vessels.

ABRIVED AT BATOUM.

A frigate and transport had arrived at Batoun with 1,000 and 900 emigrants respectively. None were permitted to land at Batoum on account of the lack of accommodations and provisions. All go to Trebizond. The Russians succeeded in stopping the exodus from the Tchamtchira district and drove the people back with great cruelty.

SENT TO SIBERIA. It is reported that all the men who participated in the insurrection are sent to Siberia, and their women and children given to the Cossacks. No movement of the Russians is visible in the neigh-borhood of Sukum Kaleh.

SERVIA AND ROUMANIA.

A special from Constantinople says it is reported from Widdin that an alliance between Roumania and Servia has been concluded. The Roumanian and Servians celebrated the alliance by mutually saluting each other's flags at Gladova, on the Iron manians will almost immediately enter Servia and be joined by the Servians, who are constructing strong works upon the Timok and at Alexinatz.

BOSNIAN INSURGENTS.

A telegram from Ragusa says that Despotovich is still interned at Linz. His forces are reassembling at Selso under Golub, who has surprised the Turks by an ambuscade, killed several and captured oty. Filteen thousand Turks are concentrating at Mostar to march on Gatzko. EXPECTED TROUBLE IN POLAND.

A despatch from Jawor, in the Province of Posen says the German papers state that symptoms of un-easiness are apparent in Russian Poland. Many of the inhabitants in country places appear to have

GERMAN RESIDENTS PROTECTING THEMSELVES. man colony has, through the Prince of Reuss, the German Ambassador, asked the Porte for author ization to form a sort of municipal guard for sell protection. A majority of the police having been draited into the army those remaining are insufficient to preserve order. THE CZAR'S YACRT.

A Berlin despatch says the Czar's private yacht Livadia has been fitted as a corvette to cruise in the Euxine Sea.

ARMS FOR TURKEY.

BOSTON, Mass., August 14, 1877. faven some time on Saturday night with a valuable cargo of ammunition, consigned to the Turkish War Department. The Bridgeport Metallic Cartridge Works shipped thirty-two car loads of cartridges, and the Whitney Arms Company, of New Haven, supplied the balance of the cargo. No report of her sailing was made, for the obvious reason of keeping the Russian authorities in ignorance as to her movements.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1877. SUSPENDED COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE BEINSTATED.

The application of R. F. Campbell to be reinstated in the position of Collector of Internal Revenue to the Third district of Texas in place of M. N. Brewster. the present incumbent, was considered in the Cabinet to-day and it was finally decided to reinstate Mr. Camp bell, who was removed from the office last fall he was removed on account of having lavored the nomination of Mr. Bristow for the Presidency. He states that he has been a citizen of Texas for twenty. ven years and a prominent republican, and that Mr. Texas, but resided in Illinois when appointed,

THE COMMISSION TO TREAT WITH SITTING BULL The Cabinet to-day decided that the commission to treat with Sitting Bull should consist of only two members on the part of the United States-a military fficer and a civilian. General Terry has been selected, and will act in the capecity of commissioner provided he can with safety leave his post. The other member has not yet been selected, but some one already in the public service will be designated by Secretary Schurz, there being no appropriation or authority to employ one not in the government employ.

It was also decided that Colonel R. C. Corbin, re

cently on duty at the Exective Mansion, should ac-

company the commission as secretary.

A member of the Cabinet having been applied to by newspaper correspondent for permission to go with the commission and report proceedings, the question was raised whether correspondents should be permitten to accompany it, and after some discussion it was decided that as many gentlemen of that profession as desired to might go, all of them to pay their own expenses.

LOCUST BAIT FOR SARDINE FISHING. It is well known that immense sums of money are annually spent by the fishermen of France in the purchase of cod roo as balt for the sardine received information that the Governor General of Algeria has sent 1,000 kiloes of locusts, prepared and salted, to France as a substitute for the cod roe, and the result has proved so satisfactory that a large and remunerative trade is likely to spring up in locust bait between that province and the mother country.

The British Consul at Christians says that the die covery lately made in France that grasshoppers, when properly prepared, form an excellent bait for the sar tine fisheries, has caused much excitement in Norway among the fish traders, as more than forty thousand barrels of cod roe is shipped annually for the French

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, AUGUST 15-1 A. M.

For the Middle States, southerly, shifting to cooler ortherly winds, with rising barometer and clearing

For New England, northeast to southwest winds, tationary barometer and thermometer and clouds weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, northwest

inds, rising barometer and cooler clear weather For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missour valleys, cooler northwest back to warmer south and east wifels, with falling barometer and partly cloudy or clear weather. For the upper lake region, cooler northerly winds,

rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by warmer easterly winds. For the lower lake region, variable, followed by northwest winds, rising barometer, cooler, clearing

weather. The rivers will continue slowly falling.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as ndicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy,

1876, 1877, 1876, 1877, 1876, 1877, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, Average temperature for corresponding date last

General Sheridan on the Pursuit of Joseph's Band.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Moral Influence Which Compels Officers to Pitch in.

PROBABLE COURSE OF THE INDIANS

Disastrous Effects of the Small Number of Troops.

Citizens Cultivating the Good Feeling of the Savages.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, August 14, 1877. The Herald representative called upon Lieutenant with him regarding the recent fight between Genera Gibbon's command and the Nez Perces Indians. It seems that no word has been received at headquarters regarding General Howard's movement beyond the brief mention in a desputch of yesterday, wherein Gibbon says under date of August 11:-

. Howard has just arrived, and I believe he can catch them (the Indians) again. As soon as his command arrives and I can get 'the services of a doctor I pro-

this despatch he framed a similar one, which he forwarded to the Secretary of War. "How large a force has Howard, General ?" asked

the HENALD representative.
"I should think—and I would say I do not know ositively, but am guessing—that he has between 700 and 1,000 men." THE INDIAS FORCE.

"And the Indian force; have you any means of knowing their numbers ?" "In all probability," replied Sheridan, "Joseph's and Looking Glass' bands do not number more than sex hundred Indians."

"In your judgment, General, do you not feel that Howard has been tramping around after the Nez Perces at what might, with the utmost charitable construction, be considered a dilatory gait ?" "You must appreciate the fact," replied Sheridan

"that the pursuit of these redskins has, beyond all question, been attended with a great many difficulties, many of which are almost insuperable. I have reason to believe that the marching has been regulated ac cording to the endurance of the men and animals and the means of transportation."

It is evident the General believes that Howard will quicken his pursuit so as to overtake the enemy and finish the chastisement or drubbing begun by Gibbon Continuing the conversation your correspondent asked:-

"What do you think of Howard's ability, General, to finish this Job?" "I must say that I am confident he can and will

with the force at his command, break up, scatter or kin the hostile bands if he can only catch up with them. "In your judgment, General, what does the present movement of the Indians mean?'

"I think that unless the finishing touch of the thrash ing shall be inflicted very soon the Indians will endeavor to recross the mountains into Idaho, and in this way will elude their pursuers for the time being. There are two or three passes through which they can, if given a little time, escape to the western slope again and work their way back to Salmon River. That they will attempt this move ment I think quite probable. Joseph has too much serse to attempt to pass through the settlements of Montana, while it is still more unlikely that he will extend his sally in the direction of the Sioux country, where he has no allies among the native tribes."

COMPELLED TO FIGHT. "Might I venture the question, General, whether you do not think Gibbon acted a little rashly in tacking so many ludians with such a small force of

idan replied that Gibbon had pr chances as to getting worsted. He found himself within striking distance of the enemy and pitched in with as much courage and confidence as if backed by a formidable force. He cited the fact that recently one officer who had only a squad of soldiers with h saw Joseph's band pass within rifle range of him and retrained from firing a shot. The officer, by thus prudently saving his ammunition, saved his scalp also, for the command would have been flaved alive had it essayed an attack upon the enemy, "Yet," said the Goneral, "this officer has been stigmatized as a coward, Gibbon was atraid that if he didn't attack when an opportunity offered he would be suspected of cowardice. He tincked, he fought heroically, and, as the General thinks, he really whipped the Indians, but his casualties were so frightfully heavy, and, upon the whole numbers and all considered, he came so near being annihilated that the people who, had the fight not taken place at all, would have accused him of cowardice now say he was a fool for venturing to pit 150 men against lour times that number of Indians.

How do you account, General, for the fact that Gen eral Gibbon's howitzer and transportation wagons were six miles in the rear of the command ?" "It was evident," was the reply, "that Gibbon had made a forced murch in the night in order to attack the camp at daylight, and had necessarily left the transportation behind."

TRANSFER OF TROOPS. Orders will be issued from the Military Headquarters here in a few days for the transfer of eight companies of the Second cavalry from the Department of the Platte to the new posts on the Yellowstone. In its new field the Second regiment will be able to se operate with the Seventh cavalry, and in this way better service will be secured.

PURSUIT OF JOSEPH. Later despatches received by General Sheridan state that Howard and Gibbon are pursuing Joseph's band very closely, and that the Indians are in such a de moralized condition that they must soon give up.

COURSE OF THE INDIANS -SETTLERS MURDERED BY THE WAY. HELENA, M. T., August 14, 1877. The following has just been received from Ban

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON GIBBON'S FIGHT-SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS. WASHINGTON, August 14, 1877.

The following telegram from General Sheridan was received at the War Department this morning :-To General E. D. Towsseso, Washington, D. C.:—
I have every reason to believe that Colonel Gibbon has had a substantial success, and take pleasure in commending Colonel Gibbon and his command. They have inflicted a severe if not a disastrous punishment on the hostile Nez Perces. The reports that he had lost his trains are untruthful.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

SHERMAN IN MONTANA-ABMING OF THE SETT LERS-WHAT THEY FEAR-A MESSAGE TO

[From the Helena (Mon.) Independent, August 4] Delegate Maginus arrived at Ellis in time to meet General Sherman who came up the Yellowstone. They had several conferences in regard to the situation, and the following despatch, which Mr. Maginnis brought over from General Sherman to Governor Petts-the

Major Maginnia is satisfied that if General Sherman could have reached the Prosident full authority would

have been obtained for the Governor to call out and

Major Maginus lotorms us that eighty men were im mediately organized in Bozeman, inily equipped and ready to furnish their own horses, rations and arms. As many more could be procured in the county at a moment's notice. The people of Gallatin are unanimously opposed to letting the hostiles go through. They think it would result in continual was unanimously to oppose their passage and join the volunicers or regulars to that end. The leading men of that county seemed to be opposed to the idea sugested in the telegram to Mr. Hauser and others, that a force of varianteers should be organized, for the payment of which the Territory should be responsible. They would turn out without it, and thought others should be willing to do so. It the government would assest, so much the better; if not, they would go anyway, though they left their ripened harvests standing in the fields, in order to stop the Nez Perces. No nonsense about the Gallatin people. After remaining until night, hoping that telegraphic communication might be opened, Major Maginuis started and arrived last night.

GENERAL SERRMAN'S DESPATCH.

The following is General sherman's despatch:—

BOTHANA AUGUST 2, 1877. unteers or regulars to that end. The leading men of

The following is General Sherman's despatch:

BOXEMAN, August 2, 1877.

To Governor Potrs, Helens or Deer Lodge:

I arrived vesterday. The escort of one company will get in to-day. The riots in the Last have ceased, and I am authorised to go on as first planned. I shall, therefore, take four men and start for the Geysers the day after to-morrow by the Manmoth liot Springs, aiming to get back to Ellis in fifteen days. Howard has orders to follow up the Nex Perces. I will leave subject to the mercal Gibbon's orders the escort company and have instructed the following the Nex Perces. I will leave subject to the mercal Ferry to send up the other three companies, this is about all we can do. Those Indiana should not be allowed to traverse Montana for the buffalo country, but should be captured or forced back on floward I approve of what you are doing, and it your veluateers act under regular officers I am sure (longress will pay for the necessary stores for their maintenance, also pay them in time. I have no authority to issue stores, unless the citizens act immediately along with the regular troops. In such cases arms and annuntilion could be loaned and bills for forage and provisions could be certified. I know it is the office of the general government to defend and protect its citizens, but you know the extent of our Territory, the great diversity of local dangers and the forwards of the great diversity of local dangers and the forwards of the protect its citizens, but you know the extent of our Territory, the great diversity of local dangers and the forwards of the protect of the prote you know the extent of our Territory, the great diversity of local dangers and the fowness of soldiers allowed by law,

W. T. SHERMAN.

PROGRESS OF HOWARD'S MARCH-SETTLERS GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CAMP JOHN GIBBON, ON BITTER ROOT RIVER, M. T., August 9, 1877.

On August 4 General Howard, while marching on the Loio trail, and expecting to find the Indians blocked at the other end of the route, received despatch from Captain Raun, of the Seventh in fantry, saying that he had been parieying for three days with Whitebird and Looking Glass, and that on the fourth day they passed him by the flank.

HARDSHIPS OF THE PLIGHT.
This was very disappointing to General Howard. who had routed them completely on the 12th of July and driven them in confusion to take refuge in their retreat through the mountain passes of the Loio dences of their distress in carcasses of exhausted animals and the graves of their wounded who had

CHARGES AGAINST RAUN. Captain Raun stated in his despatch that he had but twenty-five regular troops, and that the one hundred and fifty volunteers with him, on hearing that neither they nor their families in Bitter Root Valley would be injured, had left him. The volum teers, on the other hand, accuse Captain Raun of neglect of duty, and even of cowardice, and the Missoulian says that Governor Potts, being refused permission to organize volunteers by the authorities at Washington, and having applied for regular Captain Raun and asked him not to bring on an action, as it would subject the inhabitants of the valley to the fury of defeated or victorious savages.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE SAVAGES. The hostiles accordingly moved slowly up the miles a day, trading their plunder to the citizens, purchasing supplies from the stores, procuring fresh horses and recruiting their exhausted stock on the rich bunch-grass of the valley.

A TERRIBLE MARCH. Although General Howard had been pressing his entire command to the limit of endurance, through the rugged and inhospitable region of the Lolo his cavairy clean of everything and in four days forced them into the Bitte Root Valley, a distance of about seventy miles, over mounts and through gorges laced with a chevaux-defrue of fallen timber. From this ordeal the horses came forth mere shadows. Twice they had nothing whatever to cat, and at other times but little browsing from the bushes and scanty picking here and there at the coarse grass; but at officer had been sent shead, and the inded animals found grain awaiting them. After two hours of rest this weary column was pushed on two miles .jurther, and by the alternoon completed a total dis tance of 125 miles.

HOWARD'S PLANS.

ward with an escort of twenty cavalrymen to join Colonel Gibbon, who is in close pursuit of the Indians. The General takes with him only one aid. Lieutenant Wood, and leaves the remainder march in the rear. The Indians having turned southward Colonel Wheaton, with the left column. has been ordered back to Lewiston.

Bitter Root Valley is filled with exhausted stock left by the Indians, and numbers of their wounded are said to have been abandoned in the desert places.

THE INDIANS EXHAUSTED. They have been pressed into a headlong flight which has exhausted their powers and dragged them into misery. Their families and their little ones have accompanied them in the hurried exile into which they have been driven. Since General

Howard took the field be has given them no day of

periect rest, and now they drag feebly along at the rate of eight or nine miles a day. GIBBON'S FIGHT ANTICIPATED. The crisis seems to be near, and in a few days the final engagement is expected to present another of those horrible battle fields of desperate Indian warfar: which are so much to the partici

EXAMINATION FOR A CADETSHIP.

pants and so little to the distant world.

FLURBING, L. I., August 14, 1877. Congressman Covert's competitive exa candidates for a Military Academy cadetship was con tinued at Jamaica to-day and adjourned until Thurs-day. A class of twenty-four candidates has been re-

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN BARNABY BAKER.

On Monday atternoon, shortly after five o'clock Captain Barnaby Baker, senior member of the well known wrecking firm of B. & B. J. Baker & Co., while superintending the work of getting off the bark Assecuraden, ashore near Ocean View, fell from a plank over the natchway to the bottom of the hold, distance of about fourteen feet, broke his back, and died within an hour siter the accident occurred. Captain Baker was well known all along the Atlantic coast as the most successful wrecker in the country. The large of the Old Dominion and Clyde Steamship companies and the shipping generally drooped at half mast yesterday in token of respect to his memory.

CHARLES T. BENNETT. Charles T. Bennett, postmaster at Folton and New York editor of the Fulton Patrick, died at his residence yesterday morning.

"BEATING" THE BELL PUNCH. John McPherson, another of the alleged bell-punch

conspirators, was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Fifty seventh Street Police Court, and committed for examination. McPherson is a young and intelligent man. He denied all knowledge of either of the parties previously arrested, and was never a conductor. He said that he was a native of Philadelphia, where he had always resided, and was by occupation a maker of britaunia ware. Being out of employment, he came to New York about the employment, he came to New York about the lat of July on the invitation of a friend who promised to obtain a situation for him. Since his servival in the city he had boarded at Forty-second street and Sixth avenue. On Monday evening he was arrested while standing in front of the Astor House. The officers of the railroad company allege, however, that McPherson was formerly a mechanic in the employ of the Ames Manufacturing Company, at Chicopee, Mass., where the belt punches were made, and this acquired a knowledge of their mecuanism. He is the individual who is charged with manufacturing the punches so that they would not record the true number of farcs collected, for which the conductors in the ring paid him \$5 per week. Owing to the absence of counsel McPherson's examination was adjourned.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Senator Algernon S. Paddock, of Nebraska; J. M. Camden, of West Virginia, and H. B. Huribut, Vice Indianapolis Railroad Company, are at the Windsor. Senator J. R. McPherson, of New Jersey, is at the St James Professor W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman. Matthew Hale, of Albany; S. M. cinnati, are at the Gilsey. Ex-Governor William Aiken, of South Carolina, and Judge George S. Lacey, of New Orleans, are at the New York. Sidney Lanier, of Georgia, and Charles F. Coghian are at the Westminster. Ex-Congressman Dantel J. Mor J rell, of Pennsylvania, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue. General George B. Wright, of Indianapolis, and R. R. Bridgers, President of the Atlantic Coast Railway Line, are at the St. Nicholas. Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central. Major J. J. Upham, United States army, is at the Brunswick.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Abyssinia will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at seven o'clock A. M.

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